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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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i2 TECHNOLOGIES US, INC. ONE i2 PLACE, 11701 LUNA ROAD DALLAS, TX 75234				
			EXAMINER PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B	
			ART UNIT 2154	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 02/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/930,673

Applicant(s)

WHIPPLE ET AL.

Examiner

Ashok B. Patel

Art Unit

2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2005.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 1 and 14 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-13 and 15-27 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-27 are subject to examination. Claims 1 and 14 have been cancelled.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/31/2005 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 16-25 objected to because of the following informalities: These claims are shown dependent on the cancelled claim 14. Appropriate correction is required. For the purpose of this office Action, these claims are assumed to be dependent upon claim 26.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2-4, 6, 7, 10, 13-17, 19, 20, 23, 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Page et al. (hereinafter Page) (US 5, 329, 619) in view of Hobbs (US 6, 523, 022 B1)

Referring to claims 2 and 13,

Page teaches a computer-implemented system (Fig. 2), comprising:

a request broker implemented as a component within a hub system (Fig.2, element 14) operable to:

receive a network API request component from a client, located remote from the hub system, the network API request component comprising a description of a system API method to be called and one or more parameters to be used in executing the system API method, the parameters having one of a plurality of acceptable native formats; determine the native format of the parameters; and (col. 3, lines 31-65, col. 5, lines 39-52, col. 4, line 37-41, col. 6, line 64-66, and in col. 7, line 11);

communicate the parameters in the native format to a selected one of a plurality of translators for translation of the parameters from the native format to an internal format, each translator being associated with a different native format (col. 46, lines 59-67); and

communicate the parameters in the internal format to an application server to enable execution of the system API method according to the parameters; and the application server system, operable to receive the parameters from the request broker in the internal format, generate a return value reflecting execution of the system API

Art Unit: 2154

method according to the parameters, and communicate the return value to the request broker in the internal format (col. 3, lines 31-65, col. 5, lines 39-52);

the request broker further operable to receive the return value from the application server system in the internal format, communicate the return value in the internal format to the selected translator for translation of the return value from the internal format to the native format, generate a network API reply component that comprises the description of the system API method that was called and the return value in the native format, and communicate the network API reply component to the client. (col. 3, lines 31-65, col. 5, lines 39-52, col. 46, lines 59-67);

Page fails to teach wherein the request broker is implemented as a servlet operating at a Secure Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTPS) web server; and the network API request and network API reply components comprise Multi-purpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME) containers communicated over the Internet in HTTPS messages and further comprising a system firewall having a plurality of ports, the system maintaining at least one port of the system firewall open for communication with the client, the client initiating a connection to the system through the at least one open port of the system firewall to communicate the network API request component to the request broker, independent of any port of a client firewall being open for communication with the system.

Hobbs teaches in col. 21, line 66 through col. 22, line 5, "The Java Servlet API also permits the servers and client to establish end to end (browser to Application Server to Database Server and back) channel security through Secure Sockets Layer

(SSL) or Secure HyperText Transport Protocol (S-HTTP). It would also encrypt all data passing from the client to the Application Server and from the Application Server to the Database Server.”(the request broker is implemented as a servlet operating at a Secure Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTPS) web server; and the network API request and network API reply components comprise Multi-purpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME) containers communicated over the Internet in HTTPS messages and further comprising a system firewall having a plurality of ports, the system maintaining at least one port of the system firewall open for communication with the client, the client initiating a connection to the system through the at least one open port of the system firewall to communicate the network API request component to the request broker, independent of any port of a client firewall being open for communication with the system., Communicating MIME containers is well known in art wherein MIME is part of HTTP, and both Web browsers and HTTP servers., It is also well known in art to have port 443 as a default listening port for HTTPS).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Hobbs into the Service Broker 14 such that the access to servers may be restricted to particular clients, and registration of servers can be controlled as required by Page.

This would have been obvious also since Hobb's teaching itself prophesizes “The Java Servlet API also permits the servers and client to establish end to end (browser to Application Server to Database Server and back) channel security through Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Secure HyperText Transport Protocol (S-HTTP). It would also

Art Unit: 2154

encrypt all data passing from the client to the Application Server and from the Application Server to the Database Server.”

Referring to claim 3 and 4,

Page teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the client comprises at least one of a remote application, a remote spoke, and a remote hub system, and the system of claim 1, wherein the request broker is a component of an electronic marketplace, the client is remote from the electronic marketplace, and the client comprises at least one of a remote enterprise application, a remote spoke, and a remote electronic marketplace. (Fig. 2, Fig. 3A, Fig. 6, col. 6, lines 19-33)

Referring to claim 6,

Page teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the system API method is called using a synchronous method invocation semantic. (col.5, lines 53-61).

Referring to claim 7,

Page teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the application server system comprises an application server and a plurality of associated adapters (Fig. 2, col. 47, lines 66 through col. 48, line 11), the request broker communicating the parameters in the internal format to a selected one of the plurality of adapters to enable execution of the system API method according to the parameters, the selected adapter being operable to (Figs. 8, and 9): receive the parameters from the request broker in the internal format (col. 48, lines 13-22) ; communicate the parameters to the application server in the internal format for execution of the system API method according to the parameters; receive the return value from the application server reflecting execution of the system

Art Unit: 2154

API method according to the parameters; and communicate the return value to the request broker in the internal format. (col. 5, lines 39-52, col. 46, lines 58-67).

Referring to claim 10,

The reference teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the network API reply comprises a format field describing how to interpret the return value and corresponding to the selected translator. (col. 46, lines 58-67, Abstract, col. 47, lines 66 through col. 48, line 11).

Referring to claim 14,

Claim 11 is a claim to a computer implemented method that is carried out by the system of claim 1. Therefore, claim 11 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 1.

Referring to claims 15 and 26,

Claims 15 and 26 are claims to computer implemented method that is carried out by the system of claims 2 and 13. Therefore, claims 15 and 26 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 2 and 13.

Referring to claims 16 and 17,

Claims 16 and 17 are claims to computer implemented method that is carried out by the system of claims 3 and 4. Therefore, claims 16 and 17 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 3 and 4.

Referring to claim 19,

Claim 19 is a claim to a computer implemented method that is carried out by the system of claim 6. Therefore, claim 19 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 6.

Referring to claim 20,

Claim 20 is a claim to a computer implemented method that is carried out by the system of claim 7. Therefore, claim 20 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 7.

Referring to claim 23,

Claim 23 is a claim to a computer implemented method that is carried out by the system of claim 10. Therefore, claim 23 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 10.

Referring to claim 27,

Page teaches a computer-implemented system, comprising:

means for receiving a network API request component at a request broker from a client, the network API request component comprising a description of a system API method to be called and one or more parameters to be used in executing the system API method, the parameters having one of a plurality of acceptable native formats; means for determining the native format of the parameters at the request broker; (col. 3, lines 31-65, col. 5, lines 39-52);

means for communicating the parameters in the native format from the request broker to a selected one of a plurality of translators for translation of the parameters from the native format to an internal format, each translator being associated with a different native format (col.46, lines 59-67);

means for communicating the parameters in the internal format from the request broker to an application server system to enable execution of the system API method according to the parameters; means for receiving a return value from the application server system at the request broker reflecting execution of the system API method according to the parameters (col.3, lines 31-65, col. 5, lines 39-52);

means for communicating the return value in the internal format from the request broker to the selected translator for translation of the return value from the internal format to the native format; means for generating a network API reply component at the request broker comprising the description of the system API method that was called and the return value in the native format; and means for communicating the network API reply component from the request broker to the client (col. 3, lines 31-65, col. 5, lines 39-52, col. 46, lines 59-67)

Page fails to teach wherein the request broker is implemented as a servlet operating at a Secure Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTPS) web server; and means for maintaining at least one of a plurality of ports of a system firewall open for communication with the client, and means for accepting a connection initiated by the client through the at least one open port of the system firewall to allow the client to communicate the network API request component to the request broker, independent of any port of a client firewall being open for communication with the system.

Hobbs teaches in col. 21, line 66 through col. 22, line 5, "The Java Servlet API also permits the servers and client to establish end to end (browser to Application Server to Database Server and back) channel security through Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Secure HyperText Transport Protocol (S-HTTP). It would also encrypt all data passing from the client to the Application Server and from the Application Server to the Database Server." (wherein the request broker is implemented as a servlet operating at a Secure Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTPS) web server; and means for maintaining at least one of a plurality of ports of a system firewall open for communication with the

Art Unit: 2154

client, and means for accepting a connection initiated by the client through the at least one open port of the system firewall to allow the client to communicate the network API request component to the request broker, independent of any port of a client firewall being open for communication with the system. It is also well known in art to have port 443 as a default listening port for HTTPS).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Hobbs into the Service Broker 14 such that the access to servers may be restricted to particular clients, and registration of servers can be controlled as required by Page.

This would have been obvious also since Hobb's teaching itself prophesizes "The Java Servlet API also permits the servers and client to establish end to end (browser to Application Server to Database Server and back) channel security through Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or Secure HyperText Transport Protocol (S-HTTP). It would also encrypt all data passing from the client to the Application Server and from the Application Server to the Database Server."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 5 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Page et al. (hereinafter Page) (US 5, 329, 619) in view of Hobbs (US 6, 523, 022 B1)

Art Unit: 2154

as applied to claims 2 and 13 above, and further in view of Cooper et al. (hereinafter Cooper) (US 2003/0121000 A1).

Referring to claim 5,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Page and Hobbs as stated above, both references fail to explicitly teach wherein: the plurality of acceptable native formats comprises Extensible Markup Language (XML), Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), and serialized object formats; and the internal format comprises serialized object format, the parameters being converted into serialized object classes by the selected translator. The reference Cooper teaches these elements in paragraphs [0043], [0045], [0071]-[0073]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teachings of the reference Cooper into Page's service broker along with Hobb's teachings such that it would be useful to have a method for adapting well-known APIs in some manner for use as a Web-based page description language. It would be particularly advantageous for the method to provide the ability to produce documents that conform with evolving markup language processing standards as taught by Cooper.

Referring to claim 18,

Claim 18 is a claim to a computer implemented method that is carried out by the system of claim 5. Therefore, claim 18 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 5.

9. Claims 8 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Page et al. (hereinafter Page) (US 5, 329, 619) in view of Hobbs (US 6, 523, 022

Art Unit: 2154

B1) as applied to claims 2 and 13 above, and further in view of Gervais et al.

(hereinafter Gervais) (US 6, 381, 579).

Referring to claim 8,

Although Page teaches "A client program can be a transaction under such environments as COMPLETE, CICS, IMS/DC, TSO, or CMS (IBM) or TIAM or UTM (Siemens) (col.5, lines 7-9), and keeping in mind the teachings of Hobbs as sated above, however, both references fail to explicitly teach the system of claim 13, wherein the application server system supports one or more applications comprising at least a collaborative planning application operable to provide planning data for one or more clients within a supply chain. The reference Gervais "Provide an electronic-business-to-electronic-business portal that organizes the access to extended business applications. A method allows end users to access a server using standard Web browsers, and then view their own customized menu of applications. Enhanced security and administrative tools allow this portal to be shared throughout enterprises and across supply chains, providing secure access to collaborative applications by business partners and suppliers. (Abstract). Thereby the reference teaches the application server system supports one or more applications comprising at least a collaborative planning application operable to provide planning data for one or more clients within a supply chain. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teachings of the reference Gervais into Page's service broker along with the teachings of Hobbs such that it provides a common infrastructure for application administration, security management,

Art Unit: 2154

and directory use, which can help reduce information technology (IT) costs and speed solution deployment as taught by Gervais. (Abstract).

Referring to claim 21,

Claim 21 is a claim to a computer implemented method that is carried out by the system of claim 8. Therefore, claim 21 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 8.

10. Claims 9, 11, 12, 22, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Page et al. (hereinafter Page) (US 5, 329, 619) in view of Hobbs (US 6, 523, 022 B1) as applied to claims 2 and 13 above, and further in view of in view of Lam et al. (hereinafter Lam) (US 5, 926, 636).

Referring to claims 9, 11 and 12,

Keeping in mind the teachings of the references Page and Hobbs as stated above, both references fail to teach wherein the network API request component and network API reply component each comprise a version identifier indicating the version of the network API request component and network API reply component being used, and wherein the network API reply comprises a deprecation notice indicating to the client that the system API method that was called should not be further used, and wherein the request broker is further operable to generate a network API exception component based on an exception occurring in connection with execution of a second system API method called based on a network API request component received from a second client, the network API exception component comprising a description of the second system API method, a description of the exception, and a deprecation notice indicating to the second client that the second system API method should not be further used. The reference Lam

Art Unit: 2154

teaches “the network API request component and network API reply component each comprise a version identifier indicating the version of the network API request component and network API reply component being used. (Abstract). The reference also teaches wherein the network API reply comprises a deprecation notice indicating to the client that the system API method that was called should not be further used, and wherein the request broker is further operable to generate a network API exception component based on an exception occurring in connection with execution of a second system API method called based on a network API request component received from a second client, the network API exception component comprising a description of the second system API method, a description of the exception, and a deprecation notice indicating to the second client that the second system API method should not be further used. (Abstract, col. 8, lines 4-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to incorporate the teachings of the reference Lam into Page’s service broker long with the teachings of Hobbs such that the server component management application programming interface reads a field in the message to determine whether an addressing format of the client computer is compatible with an addressing format of the server computer. If the addressing formats are not compatible, the server component management application programming interface converts the message to an addressing format compatible with the server computer.

Referring to claims 22, 24 and 25,

Art Unit: 2154

Claims 22, 24 and 25 are claims to computer implemented method that is carried out by the system of claims 9, 11 and 12. Therefore, claims 22, 24 and 25 are rejected for the reasons set forth for claims 9, 11 and 12.

Conclusion

Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2154

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Abp


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